

# THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME I, NO. 29

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1900

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

### An Harmonious Session Held Last Night.

GEO. W. SMITH ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

#### FULL LIST OF THE DELEGATES AND PROXIES IN ATTENDANCE.

Some Interesting Remarks by H. P. Baldwin—Committee Appointed to Arrange for Ratification Meeting.

At the meeting of the Republican Territorial Committee last night Mr. George W. Smith was elected permanent chairman and Mr. E. R. Hendry permanent secretary by a unanimous vote.

The meeting was called to order by Temporary Secretary C. L. Crabbe at 7:30 o'clock in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. There were present in person: George W. Smith, C. L. Crabbe, W. R. Farrington, Frank Archer, Enoch Johnson, J. A. Hughes, D. H. Kahaulani, A. V. Gear, Hugh Howell, Judge Luther Wilcox, James H. Boyd, Curtis P. Lauke, Ed Towse, J. L. Kaulukou and H. P. Baldwin. Present by proxy: E. E. Richards, J. K. Nahale, J. H. Waipulani, R. C. Seal, George Hons, W. C. Achi, J. K. Kapuni, P. H. Sandow, U. I. O. Blackstone and G. N. Wilcox.

George W. Smith was elected permanent chairman by acclamation. In taking his seat, Mr. Smith said:

"Gentlemen of the Committee. Could I have had my own wish another would not hold the honorable and responsible position in which you have placed me. For it is a position of great responsibility the work of which, to be successful, will require the hearty co-operation, not only of each member of the Territorial Committee, but of every member of the Republican party in the territory.

"We are now engaged in the important work of organization, party organization in this new territory, a new thing for us and a new thing for the majority of those who, for the first time as American citizens, will exercise the right of franchise at the polls in November next.

"To obtain a strong organization, a creditable organization, one in keeping with the grand history of the Republic, party and one that will be a credit to the territory, requires singleness of purpose, harmony, unity of action; factional strife or prejudice. Personal differences must not exist and will not be recognized by your chairman.

"It becomes our duty to place before the people the necessity of organization, to prepare literature explaining the aims and objects of the party, its history and its policy.

"It becomes our duty to outline a plan of action for the approaching election, ensure registration of those entitled to vote, to win over those in doubt or those indifferent to their civic duties. Finally, it will be our duty to order the next primary elections and call the next convention of the party which will be to nominate honorable, capable men as candidates for Senators and Representatives to the first Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii.

"That all of this work, as outlined, may be facilitated, the committee will be appointed to whose hands will be entrusted the work in detail.

"I ask your hearty support. Let us avoid selfishness, personalities, strife. Let us cultivate harmony, unity and strength.

"I thank you gentlemen for the honor conferred and, to the best of my ability, will endeavor to acceptably fill the position."

At the conclusion of Chairman Smith's remarks, James H. Boyd nominated E. R. Hendry for permanent secretary of the committee, stating that he believed an outsider should fill the office, so that the records would be kept entirely without prejudice or bias. Mr. Hendry being the only nominee, the secretary was ordered to cast a unanimous ballot for him, under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Lauke moved that an executive committee of five members be appointed, including the chairman. It was so ordered.

H. P. Baldwin thought it would be wise to have a member from each island. There was a feeling among the people on the other islands, which had reached him even at the Coast, that Honolulu was trying to run everything. He did not see any such spirit manifested in the present meeting; there was perfect harmony, and he believed in carrying this harmony throughout all the party work. He fully approved the remarks of the chairman and believed there would be harmony throughout the islands. The executive was the most important committee, and if he lived in Honolulu, he would favor giving the other islands representation on this committee. Mr. Baldwin thought there should be at least seven members, and the committee should be a good working body. He believed the chairman should appoint the committee, and concluded: "We can all trust our chairman." (Applause.)

Mr. Boyd amended Mr. Lauke's motion that three members be appointed from each district.

Mr. Farrington offered an amendment that the committee be composed of seven members, with the chairman a member ex-officio.

H. P. Baldwin, upon the withdrawal of the above motion and amendments, moved that the executive committee should consist of nine members, to be

from Kauai, five from Oahu, to be appointed by the chairman of the Central Committee. The motion was carried by unanimous vote.

After considerable discussion and several proposals on a motion by Ed Towse, the chairman was authorized to appoint a finance committee, consisting of three members from each election district of the islands.

A. V. Gear nominated James H. Boyd for treasurer, and the secretary was ordered to cast the unanimous ballot of the convention for that gentleman.

On motion of Ed Towse, the appointment of the committees on literature and organization was referred to the executive committee.

Enoch Johnson moved to amend Section 1 of Article 4 of the rules to read as follows:

"Resolved, That Section 1, Article 4, of the 'Rules and Regulations of the Republican Party in the Territory of Hawaii' be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. A Territorial central committee, consisting of thirty delegates, shall be elected by each Territorial convention in the method above prescribed for the temporary Territorial central committee, the permanent chairman and secretary of the Territorial convention shall be ex-officio members of said committee, and such committee shall hold office until their successors are appointed and qualified."

"ENOCH JOHNSON."

H. P. Baldwin did not think there was power to pass the resolution under Article 8, Section 1, as the proxies held in the meeting were for a specific purpose; he believed that notice should be given and the matter voted on hereafter.

Chairman Smith concurred with the resolution offered, but was obliged to rule that there were not a sufficient number of members present in person to pass the resolution; notice must be given by the secretary to members and the vote would be taken at the next meeting of the central committee. So ordered.

W. R. Farrington brought up the matter of calling a ratification meeting as soon as possible, and he moved that such a meeting should be held at the earliest possible moment, after the arrival of the delegates, who were to be suitably received at the steamer with music and banners.

Chairman Smith appointed W. R. Farrington, Enoch Johnson and J. H. Boyd as a committee to arrange for a ratification meeting.

The committee then went into executive session for a short time, and finally adjourned at 10 o'clock.

#### DISCONTENTED LABORERS.

They Are Flocking to Ewa in Droves—The Cause.

There is much discontent on several of the plantations on this island. The Japanese are restless. They are flocking to Ewa in droves and that plantation will have no difficulty in getting all the men it requires. Yesterday a crowd of Japs was encountered near Pearl City by a Republican reporter.

"Where are you going?" was asked. "Ewa" answered a sturdy looking Jap. "Treat good at Ewa, velly good; no kick; no knock down; plenty lice; pay good; Ewa, velly good."

#### HIGH SHERIFF NOT TOO HIGH.

TO BE CRITICISED IN HIS WORK, SAYS DAVIS.

En Earnest Rilea for a Police Force That is not a Hollow Sham.

"The peculiar organization of the Police force of Honolulu is due to the conditions heretofore existing but we are now a Territory of the United States and the population is and will continue to increase," said George A. Davis to a Republican reporter, last night. "There is no disposition to discharge the Hawaiians on the force but the mounted patrol could be dispensed with and good lively and intelligent Americans secured if well paid and the extra expenses would be justified."

"Strangers come here and find dummies on the streets with brass buttons and clubs. The time of the District Court is consumed with hearing charges against Chinamen having opium in possession or with playing the fa for 42 cents. Part of the fines go to informers. He is even ready to make a raid. His time and talents are devoted to hunting down poor John while more serious matters are neglected."

"Let it be understood by the High Sheriff that he is not too high to be criticised in his departmental work. The taxpayers, the people of Honolulu, want an efficient police force. We want intelligent men who can speak the English language."

"There is another and more serious objection and it is that no one man should be clothed with such powers as the High Sheriff is, a police commission of three, one of whom should be the mayor of this city when incorporated and two others appointed by the Governor with the power of appointment and removal, and other improvements in the department is what the people of this Territory have a right to demand from the Legislature when it convenes."

"Honesty, politeness and intelligence are the requisitions of an efficient police force. The control of the force should be placed in the hands of a commission of able and impartial men who will work for the improvement and efficiency of our police force and make it what it ought to be, a trusted body of men on whom the taxpayers can rely, and not a hollow sham."

Fat people no doubt suffer as keenly as lean ones, but somehow it looks funny to see fat people weep.

We imagine that it would be easier to be old-fashioned and have babies,

from Kauai, five from Oahu, to be appointed by the chairman of the Central Committee. The motion was carried by unanimous vote.

## LAND TITLE OPINION BY JUDGE HUMPHREYS.

### The John Ii Estate. Judd Case Finally Decided.

JUDGMENT FOR THE DEFENDANT

#### MEANING OF THE HAWAIIAN WORD PA TURNS THE SCALES.

Learned Analysis of the Word and Its Relation to Content of the Will.

In the circuit court of the First Circuit yesterday, Judge Humphreys filed an important and far-reaching decision in the case of the John Ii Estate, a corporation against A. H. B. Judd, a long-standing land title case. The decision is a lengthy and exhaustive one and finds judgment for the defendant.

It appears that one John Ii died in Honolulu in 1870. In his last will and testament, duly admitted to probate, said Ii devised to his daughter Irene, "one Iiaina at Waikiki Kanaeleale the source of water down to Pawa," and to A. F. Judd "my land which I bought, being the lot at Pawa adjoining Dr. Judd's land on the Waikiki side of the road leading to Waikiki." The daughter Irene intermarried with one C. A. Brown and thereafter Mr. and Mrs. Brown conveyed all the land situated within the common boundaries belonging to them to Henry Holmes, as trustee, conveyed the same to the plaintiff in this case. After the institution of this suit A. F. Judd died and Agnes H. Judd, his sole devisee and executrix, was substituted as defendant.

The premises in dispute are a part of Royal Patent No. 570 on Land Commissioner Award No. 8241. The Court takes judicial cognizance of the fact that land Commission Awards and Royal Patents issued thereon were granted without consideration to occupants of the parcels of land covered by said awards and patents. Therefore the premises in controversy are not "bought lands" within the common acceptance of the term "bought," although being acquired other than by descent they would, testifically, fall within the description of "bought land."

"In the view which I take of the case, however, the Court continues," it is unnecessary to decide whether the term "bought" was used in its common or technical sense. The premises which it is conceded were devised to A. F. Judd were acquired by him by virtue of Royal Patent number 216 for the sum of \$800, so that both in the technical and ordinary sense of the term the land covered by said Patent was "bought land."

Here a full and careful description of the land in question is given by the Court, showing, apparently, that it conforms in boundaries with the text of the will, adding: "It further appears that the boundaries of the disputed premises were not established until the 16th day of July, 1874, and that the same were then established by the deed of the land covered by A. F. Judd, as guardian of testator's daughter Irene."

"The will of Ii is in the Hawaiian language," continues the Court in its decision, "and the devise to A. F. Judd is as follows: 'O kua aina kua oia ka Pa o Pawa e pili la ma ka Pa o Kaula ma ka oia ma Waikiki o ke alani Apuni e holo la i Waikiki kai no A. F. Judd ia Pa oia kona aina ana e hooloi nei.'"

"Upon the definition to be given the word 'pa' as used in this devise, the title of the defendant must hinge. It is contended by plaintiff that the word 'pa' simply means a lot or piece of land; while the defendant contends that it means an inclosed lot."

The Court, in its language and the interpretation that may be placed on certain words and forms of expression in a learned and masterful way. In interpreting a document, says the Court, it must not be contemplated as a series of words, but as words combined to convey what they could not singly convey. It is not the letter, but the spirit of the instrument that must be sought. After discussing the use and meaning of the Hawaiian word "pa" as used in this devise, the Court finds that the word "pa" is used by the testator in this instance meant the inclosed lot, and that the design and intent of the testator was that A. F. Judd should take as his devise all of the land within the substantial enclosure, to wit the stone wall that barring the word "bought" premises in dispute fully answers the description of the property devised to A. F. Judd."

The court then applies this finding to the description of the lands involved and finds again that "there is a perfect description of the premises without the use of the word 'bought,' which word may, therefore, be eliminated. Reference is had to Judge Judd's guardianship of Irene II and the Court agrees with the deceased Judge that it would not have been proper for him (Judd) to have litigated for his right to this lot so long as Irene was under his guardianship, the courts holds that he lost none of his rights by such a course. The fact that both Mr. Judd and Mrs. Brown expressed doubts as to the ownership of this lot does not, in the judgment of the court amount to anything; the court must and can construe the instrument for itself. The court holds further: 'There is nothing outside of the above devise on the will deriving the land in dispute to Irene II, and if I should hold that the land in question is not included in the devise to A. F. Judd, then as to such land John Ii died intestate,' there being no evidence that the land in question was included in the devise to Irene II. In conclusion the Court decides: 'It is

parties intestate, and particularly is that true when the entire scheme of the will, as in this case, shows that the testator intended to dispose of all his property and not die intestate as to any part thereof. But even if it had been proved that the premises in dispute were included in the description of the premises devised to Irene, I should still hold that A. F. Judd took all of the premises within the stone wall, provided there were other lands which would partially meet the description of the property devised to Irene. Judgment for defendant."

#### FALL OF THE BASTILLE.

Anniversary of the Event Celebrated by the French Consul.

Henri Motet, the French Consul at Honolulu, gave a luncheon at the consulate on Beretania street Saturday to a few friends in honor of the fall of the Bastille. The Territorial band was in attendance and rendered its customary sweet music, not neglecting the Marseillaise. The guests present at the luncheon were the Rt. Rev. Gulstan, Bishop of Panopolis, Fathers Clement and Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Raas, Mr. and Mrs. S. Fortin, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Boyd, and Mr. A. De Camarillo, the Portuguese consul.

#### IT AFFECTS CHINAMEN AND JAPANESE ONLY.

Opinion of Attorney General Dole on the Land Laws—Pertinent Features of Document.

At a meeting of the Governor's official family yesterday morning Attorney General Dole submitted to the Governor a lengthy opinion relative to the effect upon the Land Act of 1895 of the Territorial Act and of the extension of the Constitution and laws of the United States to these islands.

According to the opinion Section 90 of the Land Act, relating to the appointing power in certain cases, is the section of the law expressly repealed by the Territorial Act.

The provisions of the Land Act relative to homestead leases and right of purchase leases are repealed by implication, being inconsistent with section 73 of the Territorial Act.

Lands may be acquired under the Land Act by cash freholds. The Territorial Act plainly restricts acquisition of homesteads under the system of cash freholds, pursuant to the Land Act of 1895, to citizens of the United States and to those who have legally declared their intention to become such citizens.

This excludes Asiatics, except the few who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, and have since become citizens of the United States pursuant to Section 4 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2d Ed.) limits naturalization to aliens who are free white persons or who are of African nativity or descent.

The opinion holds that neither Chinamen or Japanese can acquire land in the United States.

#### FIGHTING LOSSES BY PLAGUE.

INSURANCE COMPANIES DENY RESPONSIBILITY UNDER POLICIES.

Issue Now Joined in Sixteen of the Chinese Suits—Prospect of Protracted Litigation.

The insurance companies that had risks on property in Chinatown destroyed by the Board of Health during the prevalence of the plague will resist the payment of the losses. This was definitely decided yesterday when the companies appeared in court by their attorneys, L. A. Thurston and Robertson & Wilder, and filed their answers to the suits brought by the Chinese policy holders.

The titles of these suits are as follows: Look Chong against the Scottish Union National Insurance Company. Tuck Yuen against the Greenwich Insurance Company.

Ye Wo Chan & Co. against the Ham-burg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company. Dong Young Kee against the New Zealand Insurance Company.

Wong Leong Too Company against the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company. Tuck Yuen against the Insurance Company of North America.

The remaining ten actions are all against the Alliance Assurance Company by the following plaintiffs: Sam Yick, Yan Nan Tong, Fook Chan Wo, Tuck Yuen, Chung Ming, Yee Wo Chan Company, Lum Yee Hoo, Yee Chan & Co. and two by Look Chong.

The insurance companies in their answers deny all the allegations set up in the complaints and set up the defense that the destruction of the property mentioned in said complaints occurred from and through a cause not insured against by said contract of insurance.

A large sum of money is involved in these suits and they will be vigorously pressed, it is said, and will, of course, be as earnestly defended. No matter what the outcome may be, further and expensive litigation is said to be certain to follow. An effort will be made to collect for the losses sustained by the plague fires, either from the Territorial Government or from the Federal Government. It has been hinted, too, that if all these efforts should fail suits may be brought against the officials directly responsible for the destruction of the property involved, upon their official bonds or their personal liability. In the latter event it would be contended that the destruction of Chinatown was needless, unwarranted by the conditions then existing in that quarter and that, therefore, the authorities exceeded their duties, and were liable. All these hints are given upon

## FORTY ACRE TRACT DIVISION FAVORED.

### Kellogg's Solution of the Difficult Labor Problem.

THE PROFIT SHARING SYSTEM.

#### ITS ADVANTAGES SUCCINCTLY SET FORTH BY AN EXPERT.

Plenty of Reliable White Labor Can be Secured—How it Should be Induced to Come Here.

"I think the Japanese now in Hawaii will shortly become an indolent class," said L. G. Kellogg, manager of the Hawaiian Fruit and Plant Company, yesterday to a Republican reporter. "On several of the plantations that I am acquainted with there are many of them idle. They will work a week and remain idle three. It is foolish to agitate jailing them for vagrancy. They have been brought to these islands, the most glittering inducements having been held out to them, and they have rights under the American laws, and one of those rights is their liberty."

"It is thoroughly impracticable to bring negroes to the Territory. If they come in any numbers a worse condition will confront the planters than the one they have to meet to-day. The negro as a class is indolent. He is companionable in his way and adverse to isolation. He would be dissatisfied with the conditions existing on the plantations, and not being nearly as tractable as the Jap, would make serious trouble. These islands can ill-afford an invasion of negroes."

"The Territorial Republican Convention passed a resolution favoring statehood. We will never have statehood if we continue to import the riffraff of the world to these shores to work on the plantations."

"The only solution to the labor problem that I see and I have given it a great deal of attention, is to divide the plantations into forty-acre pieces and lease them to white men. By doing this the plantations will be relieved of all worry concerning labor. Under this system coolie labor will shortly be a thing of the past. I would have these forty-acre tracts cultivated on the profit-sharing plan or else let the lessees receive so much a ton for the cane delivered at the mills. The plantations would, of course, furnish the land, steam plows, etc., and construct railroads, making every forty acre communicable with the mills. The forty-acre tracts could face the railroads on either side of the track, similar to the way boom towns are laid out in Southern California. This would make every part of a plantation available to the mill."

"The cost of running the steam plows and other materials furnished by the plantations could be charged to the tracts, the amounts to be deducted when final settlements were made. There would be no difficulty whatever at arriving at an equitable division of the profits, based on the relative cost of the labor to be performed by the farmer and the interest on the investment by the plantation, as well as the labor performed by its management."

"I understand that on one plantation the entire cost of raising a ton of sugar is \$27, not counting interest on the investment. The present price of sugar in San Francisco is over \$80 a ton. This being so, certain 45 per cent margin is handsome enough to justify liberal compensation to experienced farmers to induce them to come here and grow cane."

"All the planters have got to do to get all the intelligent farmers they wish; farmers in such a multitude, they desired, that they will overrun the plantations, is simply to satisfy the farmers that they are to receive a square deal."

"Before agreements are entered into with the farmers a careful and truthful statement of the affairs of the plantation should be submitted to them. The cost of plant, of cultivation and of manufacturing; the number of acres in cultivation and the number subject to cultivation."

"Assuming that it costs \$27 a ton to produce and manufacture a ton of sugar let me figure out other expenses. Say that 2000 acres of cane requires an actual investment of \$1,000,000; interest at 6 per cent would be \$60,000; \$3 an acre Assuming that eight tons of sugar are produced to an acre, this would be 16,000 tons for the 2000 acres. Therefore, the interest on the investment would amount to \$3.75 a ton, or the total cost of production per acre, including interest, \$30.75. By adding this \$5 for sinking fund and repairs, \$35.75 is the actual cost of production of sugar."

"At the present price of sugar, these figures would show a profit, after deducting freight and selling commissions, of no less than \$55."

"If this assumed profit were equally divided between the plantation and farmer it would give the latter, who cultivated forty acres of cane, an income of \$5,500 per annum."

"Four white men can easily cultivate forty acres of cane. They could be each employed at \$40 a month, including board. It takes eighteen months to raise the first crop of cane. Thus, \$2,880 would be spent for labor. This would leave a farmer a net profit of over \$2,700, which would be satisfactory. All lands would, if this plan was adopted, be done away with. The farmer would be directly responsible to the manager

"By the introduction of this system fifty white families would be placed on every 2000 acres of plantation land in this Territory. Stop a moment and think what it means. It means the leavening of society, the building of schoolhouses and churches. See what an impetus it would give to business among white men. Look at its advantages from every standpoint. It would relegate the Chinese and Japanese as disturbing elements of labor."

"These plantations have stores. They mustn't, if white labor is introduced here, charge the white man two prices for an article. He won't stand it."

"The most reliable white labor can be secured in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska."

"Have you ever been to Chino, San Bernardino county, California? No? Well, at Chino there are 6000 acres devoted to the cultivation of sugarbeets. All the labor is white. It is a pretty sight to see the farmers and their children, boys and girls, standing out the beets. This talk about a white man not being able to stand the climate here is all nonsense, pure and simple. The complaint about the work being hard is also a delusion. I have personally seen one man in the wheat fields of California sew and pile 500 sacks of wheat a day. He received 1 cent a sack. It would cost from six to eight Japanese or Chinamen to do the same work."

"In California it is a common day's work in orchard planting for a laborer to dig 150 to 200 holes and set the trees. On my place I employ a Chinaman; he digs from twenty-five to thirty holes a day. The soil isn't as hard as it is in California. To keep six Japanese digging out the beets, this talk about a white man not being able to stand the climate here is all nonsense, pure and simple. The complaint about the work being hard is also a delusion. I have personally seen one man in the wheat fields of California sew and pile 500 sacks of wheat a day. He received 1 cent a sack. It would cost from six to eight Japanese or Chinamen to do the same work."

"By all means, now that this is American territory, American laborers should be employed. White labor will give great satisfaction when introduced. White men will come, and there is no use to kick against the pricks."

#### COURT MAKING NEW CITIZENS.

PETITION OF CHARLES DAVID CLOSELY INQUIRED INTO.

High Sheriff Brown Give Him a Bad Character—Twelve Naturalized and Given the Oath.

Naturalization business occupied the attention of the Supreme Court, yesterday, to the exclusion of almost all other business. The petition of Charles David was contested, on moral grounds, and again at 4 o'clock, Curtis P. Lauke, the former Court Chamberlain, was called and swore that David had been arrested for selling liquor without a license and that the house he conducted at Waiwala had the reputation of being disorderly; that he kept women there who were regarded as somewhat shady. George B. Dennison gave testimony to the same effect though neither witness had personal knowledge of the disorderly character of the house.

The self-assertive and willow of the so-called High Sheriff of the form of the witness stand, he glided, rather than walked, into the witness stand. Above his white trousers he wore a spotlessly uniform coat of blue, a tight-fitting ribboned and buttoned waistcoat, and the monarchy to the high Sheriff evidently knew that the position in which he stood was clearly ever consistent with the Court's dignity. Questioned by Arthur W. Brown, he was High Sheriff of Hawaii, had been Mr. Charles Dr. and the Republic and knew enough to stand his ground. He said David had been arrested for selling liquor without a license and also for keeping a disorderly house. The two charges came up together and as David pleaded guilty to the liquor without license he thought the other charge was dropped.

After the handsome High Sheriff had withdrawn with his gaudy equipment, David himself took the stand. He admitted that he had been once arrested for selling liquor without license, but he had done so and pleaded guilty and paid the fine. He said he had violated the law because others were doing so and were not molested, even to this day. He denied that he had ever been arrested for keeping a disorderly house. The further hearing of the petition went over until this morning.

Twelve petitions of aliens to be made citizens of the United States were vigorously acted upon by the Supreme Court, yesterday. Among other well known citizens of Honolulu who took the oath of allegiance and received citizenship as citizens were Demetrius George Camarinos, the popular fruit-canner of Hana, Maui, to Denmark; Ludwig Hillebrand, a German; Henry L. Evans, Arthur Coyne, and Edmund C. Shorey, the latter a Canadian, all forewore the rule of King George, of Greece. Like a true Spartan, Mr. Camarinos appropriately celebrated this important event in his life with intimate friends later in the day.

V. J. Paparous forewore allegiance to Russia; John W. McDonald, a native of Canada, to Great Britain; Samuel Johnson, to Russia; H. H. Renton of Kohala, a native of Australia, to Great Britain; C. F. G. Rowald, to Germany; and Ludwig Hillebrand, to Germany.

George Camarinos, the popular fruit-canner of Hana, Maui, to Denmark; Ludwig Hillebrand, a German; Henry L. Evans, Arthur Coyne, and Edmund C. Shorey, the latter a Canadian, all forewore the rule of King George, of Greece. Like a true Spartan, Mr. Camarinos appropriately celebrated this important event in his life with intimate friends later in the day.

V. J. Paparous forewore allegiance to Russia; John W. McDonald, a native of Canada, to Great Britain; Samuel Johnson, to Russia; H. H. Renton of Kohala, a native of Australia, to Great Britain; C. F. G. Rowald, to Germany; and Ludwig Hillebrand, to Germany.

George Camarinos, the popular fruit-canner of Hana, Maui, to Denmark; Ludwig Hillebrand, a German; Henry L. Evans, Arthur Coyne, and Edmund C. Shorey, the latter a Canadian, all forewore the rule of King George, of Greece. Like a true Spartan, Mr. Camarinos appropriately celebrated this important event in his life with intimate friends later in the day.

V. J. Paparous forewore allegiance to Russia; John W. McDonald, a native of Canada, to Great Britain; Samuel Johnson, to Russia; H. H. Renton of Kohala, a native of Australia, to Great Britain; C. F. G. Rowald, to Germany; and Ludwig Hillebrand, to Germany.

George Camarinos, the popular fruit-canner of Hana, Maui, to Denmark; Ludwig Hillebrand, a German; Henry L. Evans, Arthur Coyne, and Edmund C. Shorey, the latter a Canadian, all forewore the rule of King George, of Greece. Like a true Spartan, Mr. Camarinos appropriately celebrated this important event in his life with intimate friends later in the day.

V. J. Paparous forewore allegiance to Russia; John W. McDonald, a native of Canada, to Great Britain; Samuel Johnson, to Russia; H. H. Renton of Kohala, a native of Australia, to Great Britain; C. F. G. Rowald, to Germany; and Ludwig Hillebrand, to Germany.

George Camarinos, the popular fruit-canner of Hana, Maui, to Denmark; Ludwig Hillebrand, a German; Henry L. Evans, Arthur Coyne, and Edmund C. Shorey, the latter a Canadian, all forewore the rule of King George, of Greece. Like a true Spartan, Mr. Camarinos appropriately celebrated this important event in his life with intimate friends later in the day.

V. J. Paparous forewore allegiance to Russia; John W. McDonald, a native of Canada, to Great Britain; Samuel Johnson, to Russia; H. H. Renton of Kohala, a native of Australia, to Great Britain; C. F. G. Rowald, to Germany; and Ludwig Hillebrand, to Germany.

## GRAPHIC STORY OF THE TIEN-TSIN FIGHT.

### Description of the Battle By an Eye Witness.

MOTHERS FLEE IN THE NIGHT.

#### THEY SEEK SAFETY FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR LITTLE CHILDREN.

Unconquerable Superstition of the Chinese Common People—Undisguised Hatred of all Foreigners.

Rev. E. W. Thwing, who is watch, with much care recent events in China gives us some interesting notes. Much of the opposition to foreigners in China is owing to the stories circulated among the common people. Many of them are so very superstitious that they readily believe the strangers' tales. Recently at the village of Aberdeen, near Hongkong, the report was circulated that the English were about to build a railroad to Canton and were on the lookout for old people and young children to bury under the track. This was to appease the evil spirit who were enraged at the disturbance of the "fung shui" or "wind and water" caused by the proposed railway like this do much to stir up the people.

#### Attack on Tien-Tsin.

While waiting for further news, it is interesting to learn that the first fight was an eye-witness. The flag in Tien-Tsin was in the Shanghai. "I was in Tien-Tsin the night of June 15th. The flag seemed to be flying, not a single Chinaman was seen. At 4 o'clock, the Chinese Boxer came and the city was in flames and that night the Boxers were marching on the for-rush element at 4 a. m. They were taken out of bed. It was a fearful sight, mothers with their babes, some only a month old, heroically seeking safety. Few of the Chinese nurses left. All sorts of rumors prevailed. Much firing was heard. We remained at the town hall until 7:30 a. m. It was then reported that the Boxers had retired. They had attacked strongly, burning the railroad station, and declared they would renew the next day. It was thought best to leave the next day. A train managed to take them away at 2 p. m. I reached Taku that night, June 16th. Our troubles were not over, however. The ships were sent on board the ships for safety. It was said that the Taku forts would be taken that night. At 1 a. m. we heard the guns and the firing kept up until 6 o'clock in the morning.

Under Fire. "Our ships were right in the line of the fire and the shells kept whistling overhead. It is a marvel that only the Monocacy was struck. One shell fell into one